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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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the Daily Advertiser Office) Boston, is our Agent for

the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and

Baltimore.

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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

## EDUCATION.

### The Teacher's Mission.

A POEM.

Read before the Oxford County Teachers' Association, at its meeting in Duxfield, Jan. 6, '49.

What is the Teacher's Mission? anxiously

I asked, as deep in thought I pondered o'er

The ends and aims of human life. I knew

That not one life is useless, but that each

Fulfills the purpose for which he was made.

Design marks all the Universe, for God

Unto each end has shaped the needed means.

What is the Teacher's Mission? Surely he

Was not created in vain, but God has shaped

His end from the beginning—given to him

An humble path to tread in, reaching up

To the blest portals of Eternal Rest.

Lonely and trembling has he labored on, [each

Poor school boy, as with rod and rule he tried

To beat proud Science into youthful brains;

The best of every tongue, the man despised

And trodden down. 'Tis time he strove to take

His place among his fellows; time he learned

His noble duties, and with burning tongue

Of eloquence, and action's louder voice,

Declared his rights and his nobility.

'Tis time the citizens of his own State,

And our wide glorious Union, knew their friend,

Their true friend, he who leads the minds

Of children to that front in whose clear wave

The wisdom of all nations concentrates.

See! that happy time, long looked for, long

Desired, whose first faint dawn gleamed years ago,

Now bursts in glory on our dazzled eyes.

Behold this band of youthful heroes and

Of maidens fair, convened from Oxford's hills,

Ragged and bleak, and from their fertile vales,

Made musical with joyous flow of waves

Upon their brows sit bright Intelligence,

Strong Will out-dashes from their every eye,

And the quick play of features, shows their minds

Keen to perceive, and glad to realize.

And these are Teachers, who from parts remote

Leaving behind their daily round of care,

Are met to cheer each other's weary way,

To bear each other's heavy burdens, and

Exchange the precious gems of holy thought.

Yes, these are Teachers. O, if all could see

This noble band, well might our County hope

For brighter days in store, and glory in

Their might, the might of educated mind,

Strong in its own deep consciousness of power.

Their mission is a holy one, more high

Than kings' upon their thrones, or statesmen's in

Their halls legislative; for their work lasts

Throughout the countless ages of all time.

Minds awakened here shall slumber never more,

And impulses received effect our course

Throughout eternal years—long after kings'

And statesmen's laws are with forgotten things.

They are not called to simply teach the lore

Of books, the ponderous globe, and all its store;

Of minerals and earths, its varied kinds

Of vegetation, with its myriad tribes

Of animated life, and wondrous air

Pervading all and life-sustaining, are

But minor things, for they endure for but

A day, a moment of eternal time.

And Mathematics in its mighty range,

And grim Philosophy that puzzles brains

Keener than children have, with ancient thoughts,

Deep hid by weight of languages long dead,

Like diamonds in a mountain's rock-bound side;

And all the other precious lore of schools,

Are but as instruments within his hands.

They must be taught, for in them may be found

The purest gems of thought, the almighty

The soul sustains on; and the latent love

Of beauty, order, and all comely things,

Implanted in the human mind, by them

Must be developed. But they must be taught,

Not as an end, but as a means. The fair

Proportions, and the wondrous loveliness

Of earth, if rightly understood, and with

True power applied, shall awaken in the soul,

A love for beauty that shall never sleep,

But be the unfading source of highest joy.

Love for the beauties of the outward world,

Begets a relish for those fairer scenes,

Those purer pleasures of the spirit's world.

The far bright stars hung in the vault above,

The glorious sun, and the sweet silver moon

Shall teach us to adore the hand that placed

Them in those far immeasurable depths,

And gave their wondrous light. The giant works

Of other, loftier minds, shall teach us deep

Humility, as showing us so far

Beneath, and nerve our hearts to labor on,

As proving what mere human mind may do.

And history with its solemn voice, shall tell

Not simply of what kings and nobles did,

And how the people labored, but shall show

By other's lives, how we must spend our days,

That peace and joy may be our heritage.

So all the studies of the schools must be

The tools by which the teacher, patiently,

Shapes children's beings, as the sculptor forms,

With various art and long-protracted toil,

The perfect image from the marble block.

Nor is this all. The teacher of our days,

Must govern too his little band, and how

Shall it be done? By the strong power of his

Own despot will, shall hateful passions be

Chained into peace? Like wild beasts must they

Cowering with fear, and trembling with dismay,

And meditating vengeance, deep and fierce?

It will not do. The passions were not given

To be destroyed, but to be directed right:

The will must not be broken, but be bent

From obstinate resistance, to that power,

That steadfast perseverance, that o'ergoes

All hindrances to reach its destined goal.

O, rather let him, if he would confer

Upon the minds of those beneath his care,

A panacea for the ills of life,

An anchor to sustain them, 'mid the storms,

And adverse winds and waves, on life's wide sea,

Teach them self-government, the point whereon

The soul is poised, that with true dignity,

They may conduct as best becometh men.

This then his Mission: To unfold the mind

By every means, to wake its slumbering powers,

And lead its dormant faculties to act.

This, this, ye teachers, Oxford's present pride

And hope for future days, this is your task.

For this, O struggle on, and nobly toil,

Forgetting as you pass, your rugged way,

In the sweat flowers that nestle at your feet,

And in the glorious beauty of the sea

Your upward steps must reach. O labor on,

Nor with such noble ends in view, permit

One thought of flinching to rise within

Your breasts. O, never ask, with heaving sigh,

When will the day of rest arise for me.

Man is the only being God has formed,

That asks for rest, when want with iron will

Bids him to toil. The sun his light sheds down,

Unceasingly, the planets in their course

Wheel on without delay, the growing things

Of earth never pause, and even beasts perform

Their labors with a ready will. Shall ye,

Raised high above them all, (for mind is far

Above all matter,) meanly wish to shun

All labor, and in quiet idleness,

Drag out your useless days. No, for you're placed

On earth, for labor not for rest; and he

Who best performs earth's duties, nearest comes

To the perfection which ye strive to gain.

Teachers of Oxford, nobly struggle on,

Raise high your standard, and with steady will

Approach yourselves unto it. Then shall you,

Far more than now become the parent's trust,

And truest friend, and our wide nation own

You are its noblest citizens. Perform

Your Mission with unfaltering faith, with pure

And perfect singleness of heart, and God,

Who faithfully rewardeth all who toil,

Will surely be your strength and your support.

### The Teacher's Reward.

Read before the Oxford County Teachers' Association, at its meeting in Duxfield, Jan. 6, '49.

Much has been thought and said in relation

To this all-important subject, still the public are

far from realizing its importance. Their attention

is too much directed to the more material

necessities of life, while the director of the mind,

the immortal mind, passes as a mere cipher in

society, being regarded as a sort of drone, who

has no cares, no trials or perplexities. Now we,

as a friend to this neglected class, would ask if

these thoughts are just—if they are worthy a

place in the human heart? First, let us enter

one of our common schools. How many different

dispositions do we here find, which to please,

requires the greatest mental exertion? Who is

to settle all disturbances, and smile at petty an-

noyances? Who, whether merry or sad, is still

to wear the outward semblance of joy and glad-

ness? Who is to guide the infant mind, step

by step, and day by day along the path of know-

ledge? Who labors incessantly to keep up an

interest, without which nothing is accomplished?

Questions innumerable suggest themselves to the

candid, reflecting mind, and we can but hope

that all the friends of education (and who is not

a friend?) will awake—and will bestir themselves

in this great cause. The time has come when

the mere art of reading and writing are but the

elements, the starting points of education. In

former times if a child could read "tolerably

well," and write a "decent hand," why that was

sufficient. Now, more is required, the duties of

Teachers are increased in more than tenfold

proportion, and yet their reward is barely suf-

ficient to satisfy the ordinary wants of life. Is

this right? Ought these things to be? In-

humanity, protesting her innocence, loudly appeals

for a reformation; and, let us all reflect upon

the matter seriously and conscientiously. One

of our rulers made this sage remark, "that what

ever tended to raise our primary schools, pro-

moted the public good." Here then is the

"root of all evil." Our primary schools are in-

duced neglected. And why? Simply because

the remuneration arising therefrom is incompe-

tent to enable one to educate himself as the law

requires. The common operatives in our fac-

ories much prefer their mode of life to that of

teaching, and their reward, so far as pecuniary

affairs are concerned, is double that of the

Teacher of a common district school. Thither

attention turned, and talent is buried in the

confusion of the loom.

To Teachers I would say, go on in your no-

ble, god-like work. A pure heart, and the con-

sciousness of having done your duty, by eman-

cipating the immortal mind from the mazes of

superstition and ignorance, will yield that peace

and consolation which the world can neither

give nor take away.

To the public let me add one suggestion, if

propriety admit. Be careful in selecting Teach-

ers, and whom you do select, faithfully reward.

Z. W. B.

## THE DYING VOLUNTEER.

AN INCIDENT OF MOLINO DEL REY.

BY H. G. CHIPMAN.

The sun had risen in all his glorious majesty,

and hung above the eastern horizon like a ball

of glowing fire. Its bright rays danced merrily

along the Lake of Texaco; over the glittering

domes of the city of Mexico; past the dark frown-

ing battlements of Chapultepec castle, and lit, in

all their glorious effulgence, upon the blood-stain-

ed field of Molino del Rey.

The contest was over, the sounds of the battle

had died away, save an occasional shot from the

distant artillery of the castle, or the fire of some

straggling riflemen.

I was standing beside the battered remains of

the mill door, above which the first footing had

been gained upon the well contested wall, and

gazing over the plain, now saturated with the

blood of my fellow soldiers, which that morning

had waved green with flowing grass, when I

heard a low and feeble wail, in the ditch beside

me. I turned towards the spot and beheld, with

his right leg shattered by a cannon ball, a vol-

unteer lying amid the mangled dead. He had

been passed by in the haste of the gathering up

the wounded under the fire from the castle, and

the rays of the burning sun beat down with ter-

rible fervor upon his wounded limb, causing heavy

groans to issue from his pallid lips, and his

marital countenance to writhe with pain.

"Water, for God's sake, a drink of water,"

he faintly articulated, as I bent down beside

him.

Fortunately I had procured a canteen of wa-

ter, and placing it to his lips, he took a long,

deep draught, and then sank back exhausted up-

on the ground.

"The sun," he murmured, "it is killing me by

its rays; cannot you carry me into the shade?"

"I can procure assistance, and have you taken</



A fortnight later from Europe.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The British steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, on the 27th ult., and Halifax on the afternoon of the 28th inst., arrived at Boston on Sunday. She brings 45 passengers from Liverpool, London, and 7 from Halifax.

News of the fortnight contain less than ordinary of events of immediate interest. The accounts, however, of continued peace and of increased commercial and social prosperity (says the Boston Advertiser) are of more importance—though less startling than those we have been lately obliged to publish, of temporary political revolutions and the ravages of disease.

An increase of commercial confidence, and a rise in the price of many leading articles of trade, is reported.

Cotton has advanced about a shilling per lb., with free sales at Liverpool, although some depression at Havre is mentioned. The market for American grain had become more steady and prices were improving. The prices of wool and iron, woolen and cotton manufactures show a gradual increase.

Money has become more abundant, and the chief brokers report a fall in deposits at call at 1-2 per cent; discounts of the best bills are not higher than 2 per cent.

The ravages of the cholera have not increased in the last fortnight.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Europa, Captain Lott, reached the Mersey on the morning of the 23d, a little after one o'clock, making the passage from New York to Liverpool, via Halifax, at this boisterous season of the year, in less than twelve days! This, all things considered, is the most astonishing passage on record.

The gold fever has been checked by reports of distress among the "diggers," but the migration to California continues.

The corn market continued without change of importance. The stock was plentiful, but holders were firm, and the trade was awaiting the release of the stock from bond, when samples would be increased. Much complaint is made of the manner in which new American provisions had been put up for forwarding to market. The trade was dull. The plentifulness of money had kept up prices of iron, but the trade was dull.

**RATIFICATION OF THE POSTAL TREATY.** The postage treaty, which went out by the Europa, for ratification by the President and Senate of the United States, was brought back by the same steamer, having been duly ratified, and has now become the law of both countries. It was despatched by special messenger to the American Minister at London, immediately on its arrival, by Gen. Armstrong.

**IRELAND.** In Dublin, on the 16th ult., the four Judges of the Queen's Bench delivered their opinion on the writ of error brought by Messrs. William Smith, O'Brien, Thomas E. Magher, Terence B. McManus, and Patrick O'Donoghue, the prisoners convicted at the Clonmel commission, of high treason. Judges Blackburne, Crompton, Perrin and Moore, were in attendance, and each in turn delivered his opinion. The Court was unanimous in its decision, which was "that the writ of error in all its bearings should be dismissed, and that the decision of the Clonmel commission stands good." It was stated that an application had been made to the Lord Lieutenant, on the 20th ult., for leave to bring the case of Mr. O'Brien to the House of Lords, and that the friends of Mr. O'Brien were quite confident that the sanction of his Excellency will be given to the writ of error, and to bring his case before the Lords, and is resolved to submit to his fate, whatever it may be, without making any further effort to disturb the judgment of the court below and of the Queen's Bench.

An application to admit Mr. Duffy to bail had been refused, and the 6th of this month was set apart for his trial.

No leading dignitaries of the Catholic Church had died—the right Rev. Dr. McGann, Bishop of Derry, and the right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Cloyne and Ross.

**FRANCE.**—This country remains comparatively quiet, although party spirit has abated nothing of its earnestness and activity.

The bulk of the accounts from Paris consists of the proceedings of the National Assembly, which is now occupied in debate upon subjects of little interest to the general reader.

It is said that never were the hopes of the partisans of the house of Bourbon higher than at the present moment. They speak only of the return of Henry V. as a matter of certainty, and of the period to which they look forward as that of the restoration is by no means remote. It is stated that the partisans of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and those of the house of Orleans, have made up all their differences, and now go hand and hand together for the restoration of Henry V. It is asserted that M. Guizot is one of the most ardent supporters of this reconciliation, and that he has written to his friends in Paris, strongly advising them to forget their past dissensions, and to labor in the common cause.

M. Boulay de la Meurthe has been elected vice president of the Republic by the assembly, to hold office till May, 1852. Ninety of votes 695; absolute majority, 348. M. Boulay de la Meurthe obtained 417 votes; M. Vivien, 277; Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, 1; votes lost, 2.

Mr. Boulay is a very good man, but has made himself remarkable for nothing except his anti-Republican and Bonapartist opinions. By electing him the Republicans imagine that they will at the same time embarrass the Assembly and make themselves agreeable to the President in choosing a Bonapartist.

Gen. Ornano, a relative of the Bonaparte family, has been elected representative of the people in the department of Indre et Loire, by 17,000 votes. A red republican, M. Pawtier, has been elected a representative for the department of the Upper Rhine, by a majority of 7500 to 8700 votes.

**SPAIN.** We are still without any satisfactory news as to the progress of the Carlist insurrection, but it seems that hitherto it has received no important check, excepting from the elements.

**ITALY.** This country remains pretty much the same as at the date of the preceding account. The Sarlinian envoy to the pope returned from Gaeta on the 12th; the pope refused to receive him. The parish priests throughout the Roman states were straining every nerve to paralyze the electoral operations; and the provisional government had resolved on sending commissioners to the provinces to counteract the influence of the clergy.

Letters from Turin of the 20th inst., announce that the elections are proceeding unfavorably to the friends of peace.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.** The Imperial army continued to meet with success. Windischgratz has entered Buda-Pesth without firing a shot, and the occupation of Hungary, his thought, must inevitably follow. Kossuth retreated before the conquering imperialists, and Windischgratz has captured Count Batthany, of the chief insurgent leaders, and confiscation and extermination are the order of the day. The Diet at

Kremsier has resumed its sittings. In the first week of January, a rebel column under Bem, having attempted in vain to transfer the theatre of war from Kacschau into Galicia, had retreated into Transylvania, hoping to effect their purpose through the Bukovina.

The German Reform says that M. Messiers, the Hungarian Minister of War, blew out his brains at the moment he fell into the hands of the Austrian soldiers. He was highly esteemed, and is much to be pitied, for he accepted the portfolio of War in Hungary at the written request of the Emperor.

**GERMANY.** The Germanic Diet continues to hold its sittings at Frankfurt. On the 19th of January, after several days' debate, a decree was passed, declaring that "The dignity of the Head of the empire is given to one of the reigning German Sovereigns." The decision was by a majority of 288 over 211 votes. It is generally believed that the next vote will declare the title of Emperor to be hereditary, Austria having virtually withdrawn from the circle of central authority established at Frankfurt. Proposals for the establishment of radical and republican directories were rejected by immense majorities.

**PRUSSIA.** In this kingdom, the chief topic of interest is the approaching election.

**Belgium.** The gold fever has broken out in this kingdom. A company is forming at Brussels to emigrate to California.

**Egypt.** This country is in the most perfect state of tranquillity, and Abbas Pasha's accession to power has been hailed by all parties with pleasure and satisfaction, the general opinion being that he will make a better ruler than his immediate predecessor, Ibrahim Pasha.

**INDIA.** The war in the Punjab continues. The British have crossed the river Chenab and defeated the Sikhs in a series of skirmishes, attended with much bloodshed and devastation. It is thought, however, that these successes will have but little effect on the result of the campaign. Some disturbances have broken out in Mooltan, but no military movements of any importance have taken place in that country since the previous advice.

**NON-INTERVENTION.** The following is the leading article in the New York Observer of the 3d instant. The Observer is an Orthodox paper of venerable age, very large circulation, and of the highest authority. We recommend this article to the serious consideration of our readers, and such religious persons as have considered it to be their duty as Christians to agitate the slavery question or to act with the party for sectional agitation. Doubtless the Bible method of dealing with slavery and slaveholders is a better method than that adopted by abolition politicians. Compare the two and then say whether the former is not the best, safest and most effectual.

The doctrine of Gen. Cass in his Nicholson letter, and of the national democracy from the commencement of the slavery agitation, of non-intervention, is here fully sustained, and as democrats we cannot do better than to go for the democracy of the New Testament and the compromises of the constitution.

[From the New York Observer.]

**THE SLAVERY QUESTION.**

We devote a large space in our columns this week to the addresses of the Southern Convention on the Slavery question. This subject has never been so fully treated before. In view of some, threatens the stability of our happy Union. It is time, therefore, that all who love their country should reflect seriously and prayerfully upon it, and speak and act as becomes Christian patriots. Our own views on the general subject have been frequently given; but we regard this as a proper moment for referring again to those considerations which should induce the North to avoid all action and language in reference to slavery, which will unnecessarily irritate the South. Among these considerations are the following:

1. Our Southern brethren are not responsible for the origins of the evil.

Slavery was forced upon the American people by Britain, to gratify her vile lust of gain, in opposition to the entreaties and remonstrances of the wise and good in every part of our land, and in every period of its colonial history.

2. It is not easy now to get rid of the evil, suddenly.

Slavery is the fundamental law upon which all the political institutions of the South have been based from beginning. That law was established by Britain at the very commencement of the political existence of those communities. It gave to the white man despotic power over the negro. It constituted the whites a privileged class—the aristocracy of the land. The abolition of slavery in the South, would be, in other words, a voluntary surrender by this aristocracy of the power and privileges which they hold under the ancient law of their country. Could we be so greatly surprised, if this surrender should not be made suddenly, even though demanded by public sentiment in the North and in every other civilized country on the globe? Where, in history, is there an example of the surrender by an aristocracy of their ancient powers and privileges, however exorbitant and oppressive those powers, and however exorbitant and oppressive those privileges, when that demand was not backed by a competent physical force. No one wishes to see slavery abolished in the South by physical force, and without physical force, it would be a moral miracle if it were accomplished suddenly. We must not be too impatient.

3. Our Southern brethren have done more to get rid of the evil than could have been reasonably anticipated.

When we reflect upon the demoralizing character of slavery, and the obstructions it opposes to all improvement, physical, intellectual and moral, we are prone to think that the North, that there can be nothing good in a community where such an institution exists. The census of 1840, however, shows that there are, as the result of voluntary emancipation, in little Delaware, 14,000 free blacks, or more than five-sixths of the whole negro population of that State; in Maryland, 62,000 free blacks or nearly one-half of the negro population of that State; in Virginia, 50,000 free blacks; in Louisiana 25,000; and in all the slaveholding States, 215,000 free blacks, whose value as slaves, at the moderate estimate of \$500 each, would be more than \$100,000,000; more than the boasted \$200,000,000 which Britain paid for the emancipation of her West India negroes—more than the management of the State debts of the whole slaveholding section of the Union! This vast sum is the voluntary sacrifice made by southern slaveholders on the altar of anti-slavery feeling and principle! In making it, thousands of noble-minded men have reduced themselves from affluence to poverty. One would think that such men could be safely trusted with the management of the anti-slavery cause in their own States.

4. Christ and his apostles did not denounce or irritate the slaveholder.

They lived and preached in countries where the law gave man despotic power over his fellows, but they did not denounce the law or the man who held power under it. They did not require the despotic to abdicate, or the slaveholder to emancipate his slaves, or the master to set his slaves free. Paul did not aid and abet Onesimus in his escape from his master; nor did he threaten to cut his connection with the master, if he continued to employ the labor of the slave. He used no harsh epithets. He called Philimon, slaveholder as he was, his "dearly beloved fellow-laborer" in the Gospel, and thanked God for his "love and faith," and all his noble Christian graces. He sent back the penitent runaway slave to his master, with a courteous, conciliatory and affectionate letter, calculated to soften the feelings, and render all the future intercourse of the parties pleasant and profitable.

5. The Bible method of dealing with slavery and slaveholders is the best method.

The Bible is the source of all the rational liberty we enjoy. Wherever its principles are heartily embraced, slavery, or at least the evil of slavery is sure to die. But how does it effect this? By denouncing the law, and stigmatizing all who hold power under it? No. It does not seek to change the law, but to change the heart of the master. It goes to him, and in the accents of Christian love and kindness tells him "that his slave is his brother; made in his image of God; his father in the object of his Savior's most tender love; endowed like himself with an immortal soul; capable of being fitted here, in this momentary life, to enjoy ineffable glory with God, in heavenly glory; through endless ages; and that such a being should be treated with all the consideration due to his near relationship, his vast capacities, and his lofty destiny." It addresses not the fears, the pride of the master, but the noblest feelings of his nature, and thus has gained the mastery, it trusts to him, in due time to change the law, and until the law is changed to deprive it of its power to harm. This is the Bible way of dealing with slavery, and it is the true way.

The policy of the North is a "masterly inactivity," a "let-alone," a "do-nothing" policy.

**THOMAS H. BENTON ON THE AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.** In February, 1850, more than eighteen years ago, in a debate in the United States Senate, Col. Benton uttered the following prophetic language in reference to the agitation of the slave question:

"I have said, Col. Benton, been full, I am afraid tedious, on the subject of slavery. My apology must be found in the extraordinary introduction of this topic by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster). I foresee that this subject is to act a great part in the future policy of the nation; that it is to be made one of the instruments of the future peace, or of the future war; that it is to be made one of the instruments of the future Union—something more practicable and the more damnable than that the prevention of a world of woe may depend upon the democracy of the non-slaveholding States. The preservation of their own republicanism depends upon it. Never was their steadfast adherence to the principles they profess, and to their natural allies more necessary than at present. To them I have been speaking; to them I continue to address myself. I beseech and implore them to suffer their feelings against slavery to have no effect upon their political conduct; to join in no combinations against the South for that cause; leave this whole subject to themselves. I think they will do well to alone upon every principle of moral and political duty. Are they Christians? Then they can tolerate what Christ and his Apostles could bear. Are they patriots? Then they can endure what their country permits. Are they philosophers? Then they can bear the abstract contemplation of the evils which afflict others, not themselves. They must know that the wearer of the shoe knows best where it pinches, and is most concerned to get it off. Are they republicans? Then they must see the downfall of themselves, and the of a crusade, under the banner of ancient free institutions, against the South and West."

"Let the Democracy of the North remember, that it is the tendency of all confederacies to degenerate into a sub-confederacy among the powerful, for the government and oppression of the weaker members. Let them reflect that among the roots of these sub-confederacies; religion, morality, and universal antipathies to the instruments of their domination; oppression, civil wars, pillage and tyranny, their end. So says the history of all confederacies. Look at them. The Amphictyonic league—the Germanic confederation—the seven United Provinces—the thirteen Swiss Cantons. Let the Democracy of the North remember these things, and as they stand by the sacred principles of the serpent, the seven snakes of ancient free institutions, which would elicit their feelings in a concert of action which is to end in arraying one-half of the States of this Union against the other."

**LOVE AND GOLD.** A friend who was present at the sailing of the Crescent City, from New York, relates several touching incidents which occurred on that occasion. Among others, he states, that just previous to the sailing of the steamer, a young man of respectable address made his appearance with his baggage, bound for the Gold Regions, leaving upon the ship a beautiful young lady, who, in tears, begged him to be careful of her, and to leave her no more than he could help. The young man, however, struggling hard to overcome her objections, and to get her to leave her, but at last mustering all his resolution, he shook her by the hand, bid her good bye, and went on board; the lady still remaining on the ship with a female friend.

Our informant says, at this stage of the proceedings he himself went on board, and saw the young man place his baggage in his state-room, to go on shore. Presently the young man alluded to, began to relent, offering to sell his ticket, at a reduction—this he would not take; and, finally, a few moments before the steamer cast off, the young man ordered his baggage on shore, "lady love," they both departed, rejoicing, the lady that she had recovered her lover, and the young man that he didn't go to California."

John Van Buren met Mr. Fillmore at the time of his visit to Albany. "What are you going to do for us, Mr. Fillmore, now that you are in office?" said the hopeful little man. "Do for you?" said the Vice President, "I don't know." "General Taylor will certainly redeem his pledge to us," said John. "What pledge?" "The one he gave at Buena Vista, not to leave his wounded behind him."

The projectors of the telegraph across the Atlantic ocean say they know a road of table land extending across under the sea, upon which the wires can be laid. They had better make a compromise with the sea serpent before they sink their wires on his pleasured grounds.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Antislavery must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, FEBRUARY 20, 1840.

#### MONOPOLIES.

We remarked last week, in our reply to the Bangor Courier, that we did not wish to set the laborer against the employer for their interest were mutual, (not neutral, as misprinted,) and that we did not complain of manufacturers as such, but of the unjust privileges conferred upon them. This week we resume the subject.

It is acknowledged by all, that the science of government is yet in its infancy. Like other sciences, it has been considered too much as a mystery. As in them so in this, as soon as the idea of mystery shall be dispelled, it will be found to be a very simple thing. It will be found that all just government consists in protecting man against wrong from his neighbor. Every step beyond this is an approach to tyranny.

In all civilized as well as barbarous countries, a few rich and intelligent men have built up Nobility Systems; by which under some name, and by some contrivance, the few are enabled to live upon the labor of the many. They have been called by different names in different countries; but until a recent date, may all be classed under the denomination of Kings, Lords and Priests. Modern times have added another class, which may be called Fundholders. In England they are the creditors of the government, and the stockholders in corporations.

These systems are founded in deception, and maintained by power. The people are persuaded to permit their introduction under the plea of laborers' benefit, public good, and public necessity. As soon as they are firmly established, they turn upon the people, tax and control them by the influence of monopolies, the declamation of priestcraft, and, in the last resort, by military force.

A party has always been in favor of the United States having their Nobility System. Its head, the Bank of the United States, or a similar institution; its right arm a protective tariff; and manufacturing monopolies; its left, growing State debts, and State incorporations; this is the federal, alias whig system.

All joint stock companies incorporated by public acts, possess privileges not enjoyed by individuals or private associations, and there has been too great a degree of liberality, if not immoderation, in legislating with respect to corporations of this kind. There may be cases in which it would be advisable to invest individuals with these privileges, but the good to be derived ought to be palpable.

The affairs of corporate companies are not generally as well managed as those of individuals. Their business must be done by agents who have not the same interest, and cannot feel the same stimulus, which is experienced by individuals, in their own private concerns. The exemptions and privileges enjoyed by them have a tendency to create boldness in undertakings, and improvidence in the mode of conducting them. The proportion there is between industry and profit, is the natural and proper stimulus in every branch of business carried on by individuals; this proportion is broken in upon and disarranged by the creation of corporate companies. In those branches of business which can be and are carried on by individuals, no good, but much evil will probably result from acts of incorporations. There are some which would require more capital than individuals would furnish. Of this nature are railroads.

The utility of these means of conveyance and communication, are universally acknowledged. To such companies charters may be granted, but with the utmost caution, and a watchful eye to the public good.

When incorporated companies are invested with the monopoly of any branch of business, a most serious accession is made to the other evils attending them. Our banks are invested with a monopoly of this kind. They have the exclusive privilege of issuing bills of credit; a power which is denied to the sovereign States of this Union. This power was denied on account of the evils which has resulted from its exercise. It is yet to be seen whether, as great evils will now result. Privileged orders in a community are regarded as dangerous; and a republic should be on its guard against their introduction. In the effect it cannot be of much consequence, whether exclusive privileges are conferred on individuals or associations of individuals. There is a tendency on the part of those who have them, to unite for their mutual benefit; and when they become sufficiently powerful to control the action of government, the liberties of the people are at an end.

But of all others, manufacturing monopolies, in the manner in which they are conducted, are, if possible, the greatest curse. The common idea that their evils fall exclusively upon the South is an error. They cut up the farming interests; they break down the independent mechanic interest; they make large masses of the people the dependents of a few capitalists, laboring for little else than a bare subsistence. Already have we heard of their male operatives carried to the polls to vote the will of their masters, and of their females subjected to worse than slavish labor, and most brutal treatment. In fine, they make the people of the North slaves to a few, or at least, that is their tendency, while the South and the West escape with being only tributaries. If the working-men of the country could see how this system of protecting the few and encouraging monopolies, operates upon their liberty, and upon their interest, the whole system would be overturned immediately. It is the deception of making a tax appear as a part of the price, and thus collecting it from the people without their knowing it, or, at least, thinking of it, that sustains this branch of the Nobility System. The time, however, will come when

the people will learn that all systems of debt and stocks, and monopolies of every description, are little else than contrivances to make men rich without labor, and not counterbalanced by any good that can be derived from them.

With this view of the subject we deny the equity of all special legislation. We believe that every attempt by the government to meddle directly or indirectly with the industry of the community, is an approach to tyranny; and that all manufacturing charters tend to degrade manual labor, to create anti-republican distinctions in society; to increase the extremes of wealth and poverty, to diminish that independence which is necessary for a Democratic Government, and finally to corrupt Government itself. These are a few of the many objections we have to offer; and consequently we are of the opinion that the progress of the arts, morals and good Government may best be promoted by individual enterprise, or by voluntary associations. Manufacturers on a large scale have flourished without legislative aid, and they may again.

"Whether I shall ever succeed in being useful, I fear, very doubtful—but I have determined not to be idle. A lonely man like me cannot afford to despise himself."—DACRE.

The above are the words of Dacre. Who Dacre was, or what he was, has nothing to do with our present subject—the sentiment is the same in the mouth of Dacre that it would be in the mouth of Franklin.

The idea expressed by Dacre—that success was doubtful—has occupied the minds and influenced the conduct of many of our acquaintances—may gentle reader—has never a feeling of despondency come over you, when engaged in some good work for the advancement of the best interest of Society, you find your fellow men will not even allow you the credit of doing foolish things from good motives—but charge upon you hypocritical conduct, proceeding from sinister motives. It was even so when Christ was upon earth—the Jews saw him laboring for the good of man, and straightway said he cast out devils by Beelzebub the prince of devils!

Smiling for having ceaselessly wreaked upon you such unfounded imputations—have you never been tempted not only to discard the benevolent plans in which you may have been engaged, but to throw away the very principles upon which they were based—and instead of laboring to meliorate the condition of man—have you not at times seriously thought of exerting your talents to make the most of his credulity by deceiving him—and of his vicious propensities, becoming their pander.

If you have had none of this vexatious opposition, nor experienced any thing of these depressing feelings, we must take it for granted that you have not like Dacre "determined not to be idle."

There is in every community a class of men who, like some mongrel puppies, must bark at every person they meet—they are ever on the look out for some movement for the advancement of mankind—which they are sure to attack—bellowing forth their enmity for every thing good. Every lofty sentiment favorable to the improvement of the race, not attained to by themselves, is sure to receive the epithet of windy, speculative theory, without even stopping to acquaint themselves with it. He who plans for reform is a wild theorist, and every plan in advance of them, and not narrowed down to their contracted views, is impracticable, as though nothing could be practicable in the work of human progress, in advance of their thoughts, though they had never thought at all. These are they who will misconstrue your motives and misrepresent your conduct—bringing by a kind of sympathetic movement all the curs in the neighborhood to join the general outcry against you—their conduct shows that they unconsciously possess the opinion that "they shall never succeed in being useful" they appear determined "not to be idle" in preventing others from "succeeding."

These envious—selfish, animalized beings can never see anything good in any scheme not having their own individual interests in view—their own vicious propensities must be gratified, or they are dissatisfied—such men will often make you "doubt of succeeding."

A clear, commendable, imperative sense of duty is indispensably necessary to sustain a person engaged in any scheme of active benevolence at the present day. Nothing short of this can enable him to bear up against the sneers—the taunts—the misconstructions and misrepresentations—the determined and unflinching opposition he is sure to meet with at every step. Without it he will be led to exclaim with Dacre, "I am doubtful of success"—but with it he will say, "I am determined not to be idle—I owe a duty to my neighbor—to my country—to the world, and I will fearlessly perform it—a lonely man like me cannot afford to despise himself."

A man of observation, you see a thousand gross improprieties and mean acts in the world, which you denounce as most despicable—how then, if however lonely and secretly, you practice the same things, you must despise yourself. You have a reputation to lose, yet you would indulge in habits which your friends and the community disapprove; but, lest you forfeit your credit and good name, do not openly practice vice—then, lonely though you may be, in the commission of your own vicious acts, how must you despise yourself for pursuing a course which you consider so disreputable to others—Your vicious indulgences soon render you miserably poor, and you find, like Dacre, that you cannot afford to despise yourself. You utterly condemn the deceptive, fraudulent man, especially if he wrings or cheats you—you wrong your fellow men in turn, and, though you may have the faculty of "cheat in trade," and still pass for an honest man, how despicable must you appear in your own estimation. But must

der will out," and in a long run you are detected, reputation, character, perhaps property, all gone, you learn from sad experience, you cannot afford to despise yourself.

But a man can afford to respect himself, and this self-respect will teach him to respect others, to deal justly, love mercy, and be active in the cause of humanity. But a man to exert his individual powers to the greatest possible effect in any enterprise, should be disconnected with the world as near as may be—it should have as few claims upon him as possible, that his attention may not be divided, and his efforts hampered by conflicting interests—he should like Dacre be a lonely man—and like him he will find enough to do without stopping to compare the insignificance of his powers and efforts with the magnitude of the object to be obtained—he "cannot afford to despise himself." Above all he should have the noble determination of never giving up—of resolution—persevering resolution, has retarded the progress of improvement more than all other obstacles put together, at least in the opinion of the writer.

**A WHIG MARE'S NEST.**

The very latest whig mare's nest is that discovered by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and which he brought to the attention of the House some three weeks since. Nearly all the whig members of the House and a great many whig editors are in full pursuit of the colt thus unexpectedly scared up. The astonishing revelations made by Mr. Stephens relate to the treaty of peace recently made with Mexico. The discoveries, according to whig orators, reveal the astounding facts, that President Polk violated the Constitution in making peace with Mexico as well as in making the war—that he humbugged the Mexicans—that the treaty of peace is no treaty at all—and consequently, we suppose, that California and all its Gold is not ours, and that the Mexican war is not yet ended!

But to be serious, the discovery is this. By the conversation of the Mexican Minister to our Government, resident at Washington, Mr. Stephens ascertained that when Commissioners Sevier and Clifford carried back to Mexico the amended treaty, the Mexican President would not consent to its ratification until he received some explanation of the design of our government in amending the original treaty. This was furnished him in a protocol signed by our Commissioners. The amount of the explanation is, that the 8th and 10th articles of the treaty, confirming certain grants of land in Texas and California, were suppressed by the Senate of the United States as unnecessary, because, if the private titles protected are genuine and valid, they will be respected by our courts. This was the argument used in the Senate in favor of rejecting these articles; and this will, it is said, appear to be the construction of the protocol, when a proper translation of it shall have been made, and when the correspondence shall appear. The protocol contains amplifications, not conditions, separate and distinct, much less opposed to the treaty. The argument of Mr. Stephens and other whigs is, that this protocol concedes to Mexico more than the treaty authorizes, and that the President transgressed his constitutional powers in authorizing the commissioners to make it.

The House has made a preterpitory call upon the President for the protocol and the correspondence respecting it, by a vote of 147 to 34.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce speaks of the protocol as follows:—

"The President never thought it worth while to communicate it to congress. It requires no action on the part of the senate. The treaty was ratified by the Mexican congress on the 23rd of May, and the exchange of ratifications took place on the 10th of June. The protocol was signed on the 24th of May, in order to secure the final exchange."

It was argued in the senate, to-day, by Mr. Stephens and others, that the President exceeded his constitutional powers in authorizing this protocol. So he did, if it amounts to any thing. If it was to be binding, it must be approved by the senate.

That the President did not consider it as binding this government to any thing, is evident from the fact that he did not submit it to the senate for ratification. The protocol cannot be considered in any other light, but as an explanation that the United States will respect private property, as they are bound to do under national law, as the United States Supreme Court has more than once decided."

The following nominations have been made by the Governor and confirmed by the Council:—

Joshua W. Hathaway, of Bangor, Judge of District Court for Eastern District.

Arnold Blany, Wiscasset, Judge of Probate for Lincoln County.

Isaac Reed, Waldoboro, and Wm. Oakes, Jr. Trustees of Insane Hospital.

The newspapers say that Mr. Milo Cass, of Utica, New York, has invented a gun that discharges twenty-six times for one loading, which it does in two minutes, or less—the charges beat Col. A. revolver, and all the other powder-and-lead weapons we have yet read of.

The bill for the settlement of the claims of the state of New Hampshire against the United States was reached in committee of the house of congress on Thursday, Feb. 8, for the first time in the twelve years during which it has been awaiting a hearing. On motion of Mr. Peaslee, it was reported to the house, and subsequently passed.

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY.**—The Union says that the Treasury Department at present, is able to liquidate all claims to April 1st, and further, that those indebted on account of loan, will not be called on for the balance, or for any further payment, until the 1st of April.



# FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

The *Mormons*—California Gold, &c.—The *Pittsburg Gazette* announces the arrival in that city of Mr. E. Whipple, one of the leading Mormons, from the settlement in the neighborhood of the Great Salt Lake.

Mr. Whipple left the Great Salt Lake settlement on the 13th of October, and arrived at Fort Kearney, on the Missouri, in 51 days. The settlement of Mormons to which he is connected, is located in a beautiful valley, on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, in the north-western part of Upper California. The Great Salt Lake is about 150 miles long by 50 broad, and contains nothing living. It is so salt that three barrels of water will make one of salt. The shores of the Lake in the dry season, are encrusted with salt fit for use. It has no outlet.

Nearly south of the Salt Lake is a fresh water lake called the Utah, which empties its waters into the former. In this lake, fish, the mountain trout, are found. These lakes are situated on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the river Platte, which runs into the Missouri, the Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California, and the Columbia, which empties into the Pacific. The waters of the Platte and the Colorado almost unite by means of the Sweet Water River, which heads west of the Rocky Mountain chain, and runs into the Platte through the famous South Pass. Between these lakes and the California mountains, in which the Sacramento rises, is a vast valley or basin, supposed to consist principally of sandy plains, about 400 miles wide from east to west, and from 600 to 700 miles long from north to south. From this immense basin no egress for water has been discovered, the rivers losing themselves in the sand.

The valley, in which the Mormon settlements are, is about fifty miles long, and forty broad, and is surrounded by high mountains, and on the north side by the lake. It gradually slopes from the mountains to the River Jordan, and is formed into steps. From various gorges in the mountains, numerous fresh water streams pour their waters into the Jordan, affording fine water power. No timber grows in the valley, but an abundance is supplied by the valleys of the streams of the mountains. It consists of fir, pine, hemlock, and sugar maple.

In this delightful valley, about 1,000 miles from Missouri on the east, and 700 from the Rocky Mountains being a barrier on one side, and the Great Basin, and the Californian or Sierra Nevada range on the other—the Mormons have at last found a resting place. About 7,000 persons, of all ages, and of both sexes, are now collected in this valley. They commenced arriving in the valley, in July, 1844, and last season they raised a fine crop of wheat, corn, and other productions, sufficient for their own consumption and of those of their faith who are yearly coming in. After the next harvest they will have provisions to dispose of. They have two grist mills and four saw mills in operation, and have laid out several villages, and a town on an elevated plain, which overlooks the whole valley and lake.

They are building substantial houses and surrounding themselves with many comforts. They expect a large emigration this season from their brethren in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs, where are some thousands congregated.

The road to Oregon and California, by the North Fork of the Platte River, and the South Pass, passes some 60 miles to the north of the settlement, but a route by the way of the Salt Lake can be taken, which will not take the traveler out of his way more than 40 or 50 miles. The Mormons will be able to supply fresh mules and oxen; and after next harvest, provisions to those who are emigrating to California.

No gold has yet been found in the neighborhood of the Salt Lake, or anywhere east of the Sierra Nevada, as far as Mr. Whipple is informed. What has reached that region, was brought there by the discharged Mormon soldiers, who had returned from the Platte to visit their families.

With reference to the story that the Mormons had claimed a pre-emption right to the diggings, and were demanding a per centage on the gold found, Mr. Whipple gives the following account. The first discovery of gold was made by Mormons [discharged soldiers] in digging a mill race for Mr. Sattar. As the discovery was on his ground, he gave them the liberty of digging gold, on condition of paying him a certain per centage. This they agreed to do, but soon started off to explore for themselves, and having found some rich spots, they demanded a per centage from new comers for digging in their ground, to which they claimed a right of discovery. This practice is general in the mines, and the Mormons, Mr. Whipple says, no more claim the whole of the mines than they claim the whole of California.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that if fifty thousand persons at the gold mines get \$10,000,000, it will be only \$200 for each; \$50,000,000, will be \$1,000 each; \$5,000,000,000 will be \$10,000, &c. &c. Hence, he concludes, gold must either become so plenty as to be greatly reduced in value, or else thousands of the gold hunters will be disappointed.

**AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.** From a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American we learn that a number of American machinists have taken the contract for constructing the immense bridge across the Neva. Among the most prominent in the enterprise is Mr. A. Eastwick, formerly of Philadelphia. It is not expected that the work can be finished till the year 1851. It will be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe.

Judge McLane has been nominated for U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Ohio.

# CALIFORNIA.

The Washington Union of Wednesday publishes an official document from Commodore Jones to the secretary of the navy, dated at San Francisco, Dec. 22. The cold weather prevented much gold digging; but indescribable quantities of gold were daily obtained. A party of six persons had obtained thirty thousand dollars of pure gold in two days. Commodore Jones expresses an opinion that the gold is inexhaustible. The condition of society is described as being terrible, and growing worse and worse. Murders and robberies were of daily occurrence. Both property and persons were wholly insecure. The perpetrators of crimes were chiefly immigrants and deserted soldiers from the U. States. Commodore Jones says it will require all the navy of the United States to guard the vessels sailing from California with gold. There was less frequent desertion of soldiers than there had been. The St. Mary arrived in 245 days from Norfolk. Commodore Jones strongly urges on our government the importance of establishing a territorial government in California.

Lieut. Linman, of the U. S. navy, arrived at Washington on Tuesday, bearing despatches from the commander of our Pacific squadron. Lieut. L. states that more than 500 persons, including Gen. Smith, were waiting at Panama for the steamer for San Francisco. Steamer California had arrived at Panama in 57 days from New York.

Capt. Blanchard, of the brig Laura Ann, a blacksmith by trade, and a strong athletic man, was at the mines three weeks, during which time he gathered gold dust to the value of \$10,000, but that at least \$4,000,000 of gold, at \$16 per oz. Troy, has been taken from the mines.

The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy season has caused many to suspend their work. There can be no doubt but that at least \$4,000,000 of gold, at \$16 per oz. Troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates I am able to make, show that \$1,500,000 have been sent from the country, and \$1,000,000 of it has gone from this port. One vessel took \$400,000. Two-thirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries, and, consequently, to foreign mints. \$375,000,000, taken from the mines, from Commodore Jones, commander in chief of U. S. naval forces, dated San Francisco, Dec. 25.

Desertions are less frequent, the Ohio having lost but one man since her arrival here, and I think the disposition to desert is not so general as it was when the country was first discovered, but that may be owing to the inclemency of the season. Indescribable quantities of gold are even yet daily collected, and several new gold clays without some new discovery of the precious metal more startling than any previous one. It is said that a small party of five or six persons, a few days past, struck upon a pocket, as they term certain deposits, from which, in two days, they obtained \$100,000 of pure gold.

The worst forebodings of evil consequent upon the want of certain and energetic administration of justice in this territory, are almost daily realized. Within the three last weeks we have certain accounts of fifteen murders. In one instance, an entire household of ten persons—a respectable ranchero, his wife, two children, and six servants. The man, whose name was Hood, had been very successful in the diggings, during the summer, and had returned to his home, near Santa Barbara, with a large amount of gold. His house was surprised by an armed party, and the whole family, as above stated, were brutally murdered, and the goods robbed of their golden treasures. The perpetrators of this horrid deed are still at large; of the other five cases, four are highway robberies, committed on persons returning with gold from the mines. In a word, I may say with truth, that both persons and property are insecure in Upper California at this time; and I am sorry to add, that the same is the case in the lower California, as yet discovered, emigrants from the United States, disbanded volunteers, runaway sailors, and deserters from the army and navy, are believed to be the perpetrators.

# IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

An interesting discovery has been made in the Arctic Ocean, one that may possibly lead to a new tropic. Captain Boyce, a whalerman of Sag Harbor, has recently returned from a voyage in which he explored a new whaling ground, and made important discoveries North of Bhering's Straits. During his cruise in July and August, he saw a lot of the weather was ordinarily pleasant, but his men could work in light through the night, the whaling might have been carried on during the entire twenty-four hours. Capt. B. found the whales numerous, and of a different species from any he had before seen, and of three different kinds—all very tame. Both the American and Asiatic shores he found inhabited by numerous tribes of the Indians; and he saw a large number of the reindeer, and some of whom he saw passing from one continent to the other, in large numbers. Good anchorage was found in most parts of the ocean, from 15 to 35 fathoms. Capt. Boyce was induced to seek this new ocean, by the representations of Capt. Beechey, who visited this region in 1827, and describes it in his voyages.

**DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.**—The Cherokee Advocate announces the death of Micocony, who died suddenly, a few days since, at Fort Gibson. Micocony (Long King) was the head Chief of the Seminole Nation, and was one of the few warriors who, at the head of a mere handful of men, resisted our government for six years, and maintained possession of their country during that time against twenty times their most experienced Generals. We believe that it was to General Taylor, then Col. Taylor, that Micocony finally surrendered. He commanded the Indians in person at the time of Dade's massacre, and with Osceola successfully resisted the crossing of the Withlacoochee by Gen. Gaines in 1835. It is generally believed that he was opposed to the war with our government, and that he was forced to take up arms by the younger Chiefs. He was a fleshy man, notoriously indolent, but none the less shrewd and crafty.

**FIRE.**—Yesterday morning, one of the cars in the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Depot caught fire and was mostly consumed, except the lower part, wheels and machinery attached. At an early hour a fire was built in the stove by the man who had in charge as usual, and he left the Depot. The next thing that was known of it, it was all on fire. The alarm was given by a faithful dog, just in season so that the doors of the depot were opened and the car run out just in time to save the whole building and other cars from destruction. That dog is entitled to the Railroad influence against the application of oppressive "dog laws" to him.—Portland Advertiser 14th inst.

**A CLERGYMAN FOUND GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.** Before the Common Pleas Court, in Plymouth Co., N. H., on the 3d inst., the Rev. Ezra Dudley, a clergyman of a neighboring town, has been found guilty of the murder of his wife on the evening of the 6th of March last; murdered cruelly and brutally, that she might be "out of the way" of his connection with another woman, for whom he had entertained a most gross and unallowable affection. He murdered her while on their way home from an evening meeting, by throttling her.

**A CURE AT LAST.** It is said that Dr. Schreiber, of Stockholm, has succeeded in curing drunkards of their bad habits. He isolates the patient, gives him brandy and water to drink, and prepares all his food with brandy and water, and mixes these with tea and coffee. At the end of a few weeks, the regimen produces an uncontrollable disgust and repugnance. A physician should, however, watch the operation, for fear of an apoplexy and cerebral congestion. One cured and thirty-nine soldiers have been treated with perfect success.

**VALORUS P. COOLIDGE.** The Governor, by advice of Council, has commuted the punishment of Coolidge (now in the State Prison at Thomaston under sentence of death for the murder of Edward Mathews), to "confinement to hard labor in the State Prison during his natural life."

**TO CURE CHILBLAINS, OR FROSTED FEET.**—Mix, in a glass vial, a quarter of an ounce of pure muscade oil, with two ounces of water. Wet a piece of sponge or soft cloth, with the liquid, and gently bathe the parts that have been frozen. Let it dry on, and wrap the feet in bandages, or draw on a pair of old stockings to keep the bed linen from contact with the acid, which will drop into holes wherever it is touched by it. This speedily cools the inflammation, and the feet are not very deep, it cures by a few applications.

When the chilblains are of long standing, and the skin has cracked, or when sores are formed, the first two or three bathings are apt to cause a smarting pain that is somewhat discouraging to persons unacquainted with the virtues of this simple remedy; but if they will persevere, they will be rewarded by a complete cure. [American Agriculturist.]

**MILLER, THE FORGER, SENTENCED.** In the Supreme Court this morning, the opinion of the Court was given on the exceptions offered by the counsel of George Miller, to the verdict rendered against him, in the Municipal Court. All the exceptions were overruled, and Miller was sentenced to the State Prison for nine years, three days of which are to be passed in solitary confinement.—[Boston Traveller of 12th.]

**COMFORTABLE.**—The New York Mining company, numbering 101 persons, which recently sailed for San Francisco, took with them everything that would contribute to render the voyage comfortable. Among the rest they had a library of 3000 volumes and a piano.

A writer in the American Courier is out against female M. D.s. He says he shouldn't like to have his wife called out in the night to visit another man.

**WISCONSIN.** The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed an act legalizing any rate of interest agreed upon by the parties to the contract.

A young widow who edits a paper in a neighboring state, says: "We do not look so well to-day as usual, on account of the non-arrival of the mails."

Why is Victoria twice the sailor that her uncle William was? Because, he was only a royal tar, and she is a royal tar-tar.

# BRIGHTON MARKET.

[Reported for the Boston Journal.]  
THURSDAY, FEB. 16.  
At market 675 Beef Cattle, 9 pairs Working Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves, 1800 Sheep, and 180 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—\$1 75—first quality \$2 50—second quality \$2—third quality \$1 75. Working Oxen—\$87, \$85. Cows and Calves—\$24, \$21, \$17. Sheep—\$25, \$22, \$20, and one lot of 40 Sheep from New York, sold for \$10 each.

[From the Boston Chronicle, Oct. 1, 1847.] Consumption is the greatest curse of our northern latitudes. It is the light of domestic felicity and the destroyer of beauty. It robs the cheek of its healthy bloom, the mind of its serenity, and the eye of its brilliancy. It wastes the form, dims the intellect, and plunges the victim into a premature grave. The young and the old, the energetic and the city belle, the country lass, are alike its prey and its victims. Blessings on the man, then, whose genius and research furnished us weapons to bid defiance to this "dewler of the Threshold!" He merits the applause and gratitude of ages—he shall have ours, at least.

One of the most important discoveries of modern science, for the cure of Pulmonary affections, is the **BALM OF WILD CHERRY**, and the credit of its discovery is due to the celebrated Dr. Wistar. This valuable compound has restored thousands of sufferers to health. It is expectorant, tonic and demulcent, and is said to be a purely vegetable preparation. Under its magic influence the most obstinate cough, cold, and bronchitis disappear. We have used it and can recommend it particularly at this season, when the great cause of disease, east winds, are so prevalent.

None genuine without the written signature of L. BUTTS.  
For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Amel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

# DEATHS.

In this town, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Hannah Meix, wife of Silas Meix, aged 78 years and 8 months. It seemed to pass over her death with only a mere notice. She was a woman remarkable for her industrious habits, her patient, self-sacrificing disposition, and her kindness to the sick and suffering. Deserving to be remembered by all who knew her, her surviving relatives and friends, of whom she possessed a large number, will pay the tribute of many a tear to the memory of her meritorious worth. Her last illness was attended by Dr. J. K. Hammond, of Portland and Massachusetts papers please copy.  
In North Lovell, Dec. 20, Mr. Nathaniel Evans, aged 60 years, died. His wife, Mrs. Rebecca Evans, aged 60 years, died. In Jan. 16, Mrs. Anne White, wife of Moses D. White, aged 21 years. In Jan. 20, Widow Hild, aged 60 years. In Feb. 1, Mrs. J. K. Hammond, aged 60 years. In Feb. 1, Mrs. J. K. Hammond, aged 60 years. In Feb. 1, Mrs. J. K. Hammond, aged 60 years.

# Commissioners' Notice.

W. F. the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

**JONATHAN HOLMAN,** late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby gives notice that six months commencing on the second day of January, A. D. 1848, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the dwelling house of John J. Holman, Esq., in said Dixfield, on the first and last Saturdays of June next, from two to four o'clock P. M. on each day.

**JOHN J. HOLMAN, ISAAC RANDALL.**  
Dixfield, Jan. 24, 1848.

# County of Oxford in account with Nathan M. Marble, Treasurer.

**EXPENDITURES.**  
1848, Jan. 1st—To cash paid on Orders drawn prior to 1848, \$1,482 58  
do. to Commissioners for setting off public lands, 1,456 58

do. Jury bills, 1,200 85  
do. Constables bills, 100 00  
do. Job Prince, Judge of Probate, 200 00  
do. Geo. K. Shaw, Reg. of Probate, 250 00  
do. N. M. Marble, Treasurer, 176 00  
do. S. J. Court orders, 148 50  
do. W. D. Court orders, 408 85  
do. C. C. Court orders, 802 00  
do. County Commissioners bills, 1,508 01  
do. Road money, 1,372 75  
do. Repairing Court House, 650 00  
do. Jailor's bills, 315 27  
do. Money on hired money, 24 25  
do. Postage, 2 50  
do. J. G. Burns, bounty for killing Bear, 2 00

Outstanding Orders, \$7,523 67—7,523 67  
Expenses of the County for the year 1848, \$7,523 67  
To amount due Law Library, \$1,203 18

1849, Jan. 1st—Amount of outstanding orders, \$114 03  
To amount of Cash hired, 776 00  
Always on hand on School Fund, 89 75  
To amount due Law Library, 234 00

Amount due from the County of Oxford, \$1,203 18

# RECEIPTS.

1848, Jan.—Cash in the Treasury, \$2,430 85  
Cash received of State Treasurer, 549 81  
Cash as duties on Pedler's Licenses, 58 00  
do. do. on Commissions of Justices of the Peace, 40 00  
Admission Fee of D. P. Stowell, to practice Law, 70 25  
Cash for Fines, State v. individuals, 88 70  
Cash for Jury fees, 85 00  
Cash of A. Shurtwell, Jr., damage to Jail, 7 50  
Cash on County Tax, 6,514 20  
Cash hired, 776 00

To Cash paid out, \$10,630 69  
1849, Jan. 1—Balance to new account, \$67 61  
County Tax due from towns, 1,949 16

Amount due from the County of Oxford, \$1,203 18

Jan. 1, 1849—Available funds, \$832 98  
Amount on hand, 1,203 18  
NATHAN M. MARBLE, Treasurer of Oxford County.

# OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, the 6th day of March next, and continue eleven weeks.

**TUITION.**  
English Branches, \$1 00, \$2 00 or \$4 00  
Languages, (extra) 4 50  
Mathematics, &c. (extra) 2 00  
Penmanship, " 1 00  
Vocal Music, " 1 00  
Drawing, " 2 00  
Music, Piano Forte, " 2 00  
Use of Instrument, " 2 00

**BOARD** in families for males, \$1 25; for females, \$1 00 to \$1 25 per week.

**TEACHERS.**  
E. P. HINDS, Principal.  
Miss HARRIETT B. LUNT, Assistant.  
Miss ZILPAH W. BARNES, Assistant.  
Miss J. K. HAMMOND, Teacher of Vocal Music and Drawing.  
ARTHEAS L. HERSEY, Teacher of Vocal Music.  
WILLIAM A. RUST, M.D. Lecturer on Physiology.  
For particulars, enquire of Hon. Stephen Emery, President of Board of Trustees, or of the Principal, South Paris, 30th Jan. 1849.

# Norway Liberal Institute.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th day of March next, and continue eleven weeks.

**TEACHERS.**  
J. G. EVELLETH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.  
Miss M. A. COLE, Teacher of Penmanship.  
Miss M. A. COLE, Teacher of Music.  
Miss A. N. DEERING, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

**TUITION.** \$3.00 per term.  
Higher English, and Languages, 4.00  
Board in families, for males \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week; for females, \$1.00 to \$1.25.  
H. G. COLE, President.  
Norway, Feb. 1, 1849.

# Hebron Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of Hebron Academy will commence on Wednesday, March 6th, and continue twelve weeks, under the instruction of

**GEORGE G. FAIRBANKS, A. B., PRINCIPAL.**  
Miss ARDLETT M. FAIRBANKS, Teacher of Music, and such Academics as the interest of the school may demand.  
Instruction will be given as usual in all branches usually taught in Academies.  
Lectures will be given weekly on scientific and literary subjects, with numerous illustrations.  
Tuition—Per Term, \$2 40  
Drawing, 1 50 extra  
Painting, 2 00  
Books and stationery furnished at Portland prices.  
Board from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week. Rooms at cheap rent furnished for those who choose to board themselves.  
JOS. BARRIS, Secy.  
Hebron, Feb. 1, 1849.

# ISAIAH KNIGHT,

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, SOUTH PARIS, ME.  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STOVES, FUNNELS, and WARE, of the most perfect manufacture, and warranted, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.  
Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first term, if desired.  
April 1st, 1849.

# At Auction.

WILL be sold for Cash, the SHOP and MILL PRIVILEGE situated in Watford, Lower Village, formerly occupied by Nathan Jewell Jr., on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, at two o'clock P. M. to the highest bidder. The premises to be sold consist of a small piece of land, a large and commodious Blacksmith's Shop, and a water-power sufficient for any ordinary mechanical purposes. The proposed sale offers a rare chance to a good mechanic.  
By E. GERRY, Att'y.  
Watford, Jan. 27, 1849.

# FRANCIS BLAKE,

FARMERS HEAD QUARTERS, Harrison, Me., OFFERS FOR SALE—

2000 Bushels TURKS ISLAND SALT,  
1000 " GADIZ " do.  
500 " TIVERPOOL " do.  
325 Bbls. T. W. GRANT " do.  
40 Bbls. MOHAWESSE—prime article  
20 Boxes HAYANA BROWN SUGAR  
18 Bags COFFEE,  
20 Chests TEA,  
10 Bbls. MACKEREL,  
75 Quintals Cod and Pollock FISH,  
200 Chicks ground FLASTER,  
150 New TOMASTON LIME,  
30 " WAXMOUTH CUT NAILS,  
200 Gall's LINED OIL,  
50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, ground.

Together with the above may be found a large Stock of

**DRY GOODS,** and other kinds too numerous to mention.

As this entire Stock of Goods was all freighted by water, it

Can and shall be Sold, for Cash, or exchanged for all kinds of country produce and Lumber,

At Exceedingly Low Prices.

Please call and examine for yourselves.  
Harrison, Jan. 26, 1849. Is 3m 39

**Window Sash!**  
3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, unglazed, for sale by

E. B. HUMPHREY, North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849.

**Lumber!**  
2500 FEET of BUTTER STUFF, of extra clear Pine, for sale by

E. B. HUMPHREY, North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849.

# Gold! Gold!

NOTWITHSTANDING the raging gold fever, and the great excitement to visit the bright burning sands of California, the subscriber has concluded to remain in Norway and continue the

**Manufacturing of Carriages,** having made and sold during the past year more than Fifty Carriages, which, as far as he can learn, have given perfect satisfaction, feels confident that his old customers will not forget him, and that new ones will continue to come long they can be made to know by their own observation, that they can get a better article and at a lower price than they can at any other establishment in the State; having the advantage of water power, to which he has attached most approved machinery of all kinds that can be used for the purpose of doing the work better and quicker than it can otherwise be done. He also carries on all branches of the business, and has all of his work done by the day, thereby saving a profit usually paid to the Blacksmith, Painter, and trimmer, but pays them for their work only; consequently the purchaser has only to pay one profit, which is far better than to pay half a dozen profits if the case was in the hands of several tradesmen, who intend to manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of carriages, such as

**Carriages, Phaetons, Chaises, Rockaways, Buggies, Gigs, Common Wagons, &c.**

Also, Peddle, Express, and all kinds of Team Wagon made to order at the shortest possible notice, and warranted to give satisfaction, as he employs the most experienced workmen, and some have been made to know by their own observation, that they can get a better article and at a lower price than they can at any other establishment in the State; having the advantage of water power, to which he has attached most approved machinery of all kinds that can be used for the purpose of doing the work better and quicker than it can otherwise be done. He also carries on all branches of the business, and has all of his work done by the day, thereby saving a profit usually paid to the Blacksmith, Painter, and trimmer, but pays them for their work only; consequently the purchaser has only to pay one profit, which is far better than to pay half a dozen profits if the case was in the hands of several tradesmen, who intend to manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of carriages, such as

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